

The Kansas City Journal.

Established 1854.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publishers.

Rialto Bldg., Ninth and Grand Avenues.

Subscription Rates: By carrier, Daily and Sunday, 10 cents per week; 45 cents per month. By mail, Daily and Sunday, one month, 40 cents; three months, \$1; six months, \$2; one year, \$4. Single copies, 2 cents; Daily, 5 cents Sunday.

The Kansas City Weekly Journal. Published Thursdays, 50 cents per year.

Telephone: Business Office, 250; Editorial rooms, 812 Kansas City, Mo. 22.

Foreign Advertising: The J. E. Van Doren Special Agency, with offices 1233 Madison Temple, Chicago, and 21-22 Tribune Building, New York, sole agent for foreign advertising.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kansas City, Missouri, as second class mail matter.

Weather Forecast for Monday.

Washington, April 3.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Showers, clearing in northern and western portions; southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. For Missouri: Rain; easterly, shifting to northerly, winds. For Kansas: Rain; possibly turning into snow; much colder; winds becoming turning into snow; cold; northerly winds.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

The voters of Kansas City can well afford to suspend their interest in the Spanish-American crisis for a day or so and give their closest attention to the election of city officials which will take place to-morrow. We may or we may not have war with Spain, but we must have city government regardless of national or international events.

The issues of the local campaign have been for some time made up. They have been clearly defined and strongly presented. The Republican party has put forth a strong, explicit and progressive platform, and challenges attention to its recent administration as a guarantee that this platform, in case the party is victorious, will be carried out to the letter.

The Democratic platform, technically ambiguous on the leading questions of public interest and importance, has been unmistakably elucidated by the campaign orators. This elucidation has shown the voters of this city that the Democratic party is against parks in general and the present park system in particular; that it is against reform in the police department; that it is inimical to the interests of labor; that it is governed by a gang of notorious tricksters and corruptors.

If the Republican ticket is elected, public improvements will continue, more laborers will be employed, home rule will be accomplished and the substantial revival of prosperity upon which the city has entered will receive new stimulus.

If the Democratic party is successful, work on the park system will be checked or discontinued permanently, other improvements will be retarded, laborers will be thrown out of employment, home rule will become an iridescent dream, and the corrupt gang that once degraded the city will become a fixed and potent factor that will require greater effort to dislodge than is now required to keep it out of power.

This comparison makes the issue wide, but the comparison is just and the situation must be faced by the voters.

AND THIS FROM CRITTENDER!

Unfortunately not all of the candidates on the Democratic city ticket are well known. Some of them have been raised from the depths of obscurity and given the distinction of party nomination. The public is getting acquainted with their records, but many citizens are not so well informed as they should be before casting their ballots.

It is interesting, therefore, that so high an authority as Mr. T. Crittenden should make public a clear, though indirect, estimate as to what the Democratic ticket amounts to as a whole. At the Gilliss opera house Saturday night, Mr. Crittenden, referring to the Democratic push in general, said:

"Joe Shannon is the brainiest and best man in the whole concern."

As this cannot be construed as a compliment to Shannon, its effect is to discount the whole Democratic ticket, and the Democratic management. Everybody knows who and what Joe Shannon is. His political motives and methods are famous. There is no doubt as to his standard. It is as fixed as the rocks of Gibraltar. In making comparisons with Shannon, therefore, the unknown quantities take their values from him. When, therefore, it is declared that Shannon is "the brainiest and best man in the whole concern," we begin to size up comprehensively how very little there is to "the concern."

And this, too, from Mr. T. Crittenden, ex-congressman, ex-governor, ex-consul general; the man of distinguished civility, of exquisite deportment, of almost feminine grace; the man of experience, who knows a good thing when he sees it, and who sees a good thing when he knows it; the man who kissed Patti and exterminated the James gang; who shall question such an authority?

PROVIDE FOR THE SCHOOLS.

One of the most important of the responsibilities devolving upon the citizen who will cast his vote to-morrow is that of providing for the public school. The expense in the expense of maintaining that of other municipal departments, for the reason that buildings must be continually added to meet the wants of the constantly increasing population.

Our citizens have always responded promptly to the calls for needed school facilities, and they are well satisfied with the results attained. The school buildings the board has erected in recent years meet the modern requirements of comfort, health and respectable appearance, and yet they are very modest structures. The expensive finish in iron and marble so common in many of the school houses in the East and in a few Western cities has not been attempted by our board. The last building put up—the Manual Training High school—while yet unfinished, is a model of convenience and economy; it is the pride of the city and the admiration of visitors from abroad. Mr. Studnicka, a member of the St. Louis school board, who recently inspected this building with a view to the erection of a similar one in his own city, expressed surprise that so fine a building could be put up for less than \$50,000, exclusive of lot and equipment. The immediate necessity of completing this building was apparent to a committee of the Commercial Club which recently made an investigation of the school, and this neces-

sity was made prominent in its report previously published in The Journal. The ward schools are overcrowded, making it necessary to add to many of them, and to build new ones. These schools, unlike the high schools, must be local, numerous, smaller and therefore individually less expensive; they must follow up the widening boundaries of the district in order to accommodate the small children who attend them. The \$50,000, which the board of education has asked for, will be barely sufficient to meet the demands. In to-morrow's election the children should be provided for, as they have been in the past.

AS TO THE LAW OF INTERVENTION.

If there is any nation on earth that should be silent on the injustice of an armed intervention to stop a civil war or relieve a people from oppression it is Spain. On several occasions the integrity of the Spanish government has been preserved by the armed intervention of neighboring nations, and on more than one occasion a huge fraction of the Spanish people have solicited and received foreign aid in relieving themselves of tyrannical rulers. When, in 1700, the grandson of Louis XVI. acquired the throne of Spain and the affairs of the nation were dictated wholly by foreigners, it was only through the armed intervention of England, Austria and Holland that the rightful Spanish king became enabled to resume his throne. So, too, a century later, it was through foreign intervention that Spain became relieved of the oppressions of Napoleon, and it was less than eighty years ago that France, Austria, Prussia and Russia made an armed intervention to save the Spanish people from the horrors of a civil war. It was this last intervention, however, that wrought out a reorganization of the accepted international rules. The intervention at this time was for the purpose of putting down a revolution and establishing the reigning government in unquestioned power. England at once took exception to this theory of intervention, and she was backed by the United States which about this time first enunciated the Monroe doctrine. It was held by the intervening powers that the right of a people to alter their government against the will of the reigning dynasty is dangerous, and that revolution is opposed to the peace of all states in the neighborhood. On the contrary England insisted that such a theory is in opposition to national sovereignty and only delays while intensifying revolution. The British statesmen held that every nation was entitled to a free and fair field in which to settle its own internal affairs, without interference from other nations, and in this they took a consistent position with British utterances at the time France intervened to help the American revolutionists.

But to this policy of non-interference Great Britain and every civilized nation has made notable exceptions. It is contended by all Europe that interventions may be justified in the preservation of the balance of power. That is, when a nation, through diplomacy or otherwise, is becoming dangerous to the peace of its neighbors, it is held that they may take combined measures to check such growth. The United States enunciated this doctrine fully through President Monroe when it declared that it would "consider any attempt on the part of allied European powers to extend their systems to any portion of our hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." The real meaning of this declaration was that we would not permit other nations to help Spain in putting down revolutions in her South American provinces. Another exception, and the one most universally recognized, is the right to interfere in revolutions or national wars where great cruelties and barbarities are being committed. This was the pretext used by England, Russia and France when, in 1827, they intervened against Turkey and gave to Greece her liberty. Not only was Greece relieved of Turkish oppression and brutality, but she was also given a kingdom and a throne which has since been preserved to her by the European powers. It is exactly a year since the powers again intervened to preserve Greece from the ferocious Turk, and it is only by reason of this intervention that the little kingdom remains intact and preserves her independence.

Those who are hunting for justification for the intervention of the United States between Spain and Cuba need go no further than this Greek episode. There is a striking similarity between the condition of the Greeks under Turkey and the Cubans under Spain. There is little doubt that Spanish atrocities in Cuba have equaled if not surpassed the Turkish barbarities in Greece, and an intervention which is dictated by feelings of humanity must challenge the approval of European nations. That great writer on international law, Theodore D. Woolsey, says in one of his works: "It must be held that unusual cruelties, especially in civil war, will justify not only remonstrances, but measures for the protection of the weaker power, to an extent even of an earlier recognition of its independence and substantial aid in maintaining it."

Returning to the original proposition that every nation should be left to work out its own salvation, except when violating the laws of humanity, it must be said that England and the United States have remained consistent with their enunciated principles. When England joined with Spain and France to enforce the payment of certain claims against the Mexican government she expressly stipulated that she would have nothing to do with upsetting the Mexican government or imposing any European system on the Mexican people, and when she found that France was determined to set up a monarchy there she withdrew from the expedition and left France to her own devices. At the same time the United States protested vigorously against the French invasion of Mexico, but Napoleon paid little attention to these protests as one country was plunging in civil war and had no ability to enforce its demands. But after the rebellion had been put down our government turned to the Mexican question and informed Louis Napoleon that it would be inconvenient, gravely inconvenient, if he were not to withdraw his troops from Mexico. At the same time there was a more or less ominous movement of American troops toward the Mexican border, and Napoleon backed down and out. Two months later the Mexican empire came to an end, and the ill-starred Maximilian lost his head. Our action then was in harmony with the Monroe doctrine, and the action of England was in harmony with the theories that she enunciated at the time of our Revolutionary war.

Be it remembered that France was in possession of Mexico by right of conquest, that Maximilian was at the head of the regular and recognized government, while Juarez was a revolutionist and outlaw.

At that time we considered the Monroe doctrine broad enough to justify the expulsion of a European nation from our continent, and there are those who believe that it would justify the expulsion of Spain from Cuba without seeking excuses in Spanish barbarities. But if once we set up this interpretation of the doctrine, how are we to stop short of expelling England from Canada?

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

The war cloud is lowering, with the storm center directly over the Sebree ticket.

"Coin" Harvey has appendicitis. It is suspected that he inadvertently swallowed a gold argument.

Mr. Cleveland cannot but admire the skill with which President McKinley handles his team of wild horses.

Delay at this juncture is harrowing, but every day of peace puts us in better shape for war. Let us be patient.

Whether war is declared or not, there will be a pitched battle to-morrow and the Shannon gang will be badly routed.

Spain is wise in halting her torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verde islands. It is a nice little fleet and well worth preserving.

By observing the energetic character of our preparations Spain will notice that this country is not getting ready for a game of croquet.

The Hon. Hazen S. Pingree is opposed to war, and to everything else that will divert public attention from the present governor of Michigan.

To-morrow the people of Kansas City will decide whether they want a continuation of good government or a return to gang rule and municipal chaos.

The unwritten agreement of the two political parties in regard to members of the school board should be honorably carried out to-morrow.

The swift with which congress is voting new war vessels should give the Spanish fleet a sudden and violent attack of sober second thought.

Sam Jones says nearly all politicians go to hell. This much if they were quite sure all the noisy preachers go to the other place.

The Washington Post concludes that it was "a sorry day for Alfred Austin when he received the notion that he is a poet."

Why for Austin more than for the rest of us?

A much less populous state than Texas could have spared Innocent Brann without loss. The room of such fellows is worth their company a thousand times over.

If the foreign affairs committee of the senate drags along through the week without reporting, it may expect a stormy scene when it comes to settling with Editor Medill.

On account of the war excitement and a few other things, the country doesn't seem to be deeply impressed with Governor Leedy's announcement that the supreme court must go.

In regard to that much worn John Sherman resignation rumor, the country would not object to seeing it verified. If Judge Day is doing the work, he ought to have the honor and the salary.

There is no way to judge the future but by the past. The people of this city know Mr. Jones will make them a good mayor, because he has made them a good mayor in the past and is making them a good mayor to-day. They would have to take chances on Sebree, with the probability of getting the worst of it. It is an excellent plan to let well enough alone.

Complaint is made in some quarters that the Kansas City high school is costing the people too much. A weaker complaint could hardly be formulated. One of the chief recommendations of our high school is the economical manner in which it is conducted. It costs about \$50 per cent less per capita of the attendance than the high schools at St. Louis, and about 60 per cent less per capita than the Chicago high schools. Yet it ranks fully abreast of those schools in every particular.

MISSOURI POINTS.

The ominous suggestion comes from the esteemed (Popocratic) Nevada Post that "Fitzhugh Lee is the greatest man in the United States or Nebraska either."

Barton county Pops came out of the fusion deal on the local nominations with the short end of the string as usual, the Democratic candidate, Joe Hamilton, everything in sight with the exception of two of the minor offices.

The practically useless extent to which a loyal newspaper man will go in sacrificing himself in answer to the demands of his party is illustrated in the action of Editor Reid, of the Albany Advocate, in agreeing to champion a Popocratic nomination for the legislature.

If Editor Long, of the Marquette Journal, is the victim in the mayoral race with his only rival, Mr. Buster, he at least will have the satisfaction of knowing at once, without waiting for any report from a court of inquiry, that the explosion was of external origin.

The Northwest Missouri Press Association decided through its executive committee, that it would hold its annual meeting in the season with an excursion to Denver and probably Salt Lake, returning by way of the exposition at Omaha.

The discouraging report comes from Springfield, or somewhere down there where he has been making Pop speeches lately, that H. Martin Williams has no notion of leaving Missouri with the idea of going to Delaware, or for any other beneficial purpose whatever.

The possibility of an assumption of control by the Burlington of the Hamilton & Kingston ferretwater road, with its extension by way of Mirabile to a connection with the main line at Lathrop, is intimated in a rumor which Colonel Hampton gives currency to in his Mirabile Mercury.

"Our governor has become impatient at the delay of the administration," remarks Popocratic Brother Strock, of the Albany Ledger, "and has gone to the Pacific coast, where he called in a newspaper reporter the other day and showed him the veins standing out on the gubernatorial muscle."

Now that an extraordinary session of the Missouri legislature has been threatened by Governor Stephens in case of war with Spain, the desirability of arriving at some peaceful solution of the difficulty arising out of the Cuban situation is, the St. Joe News thinks, more apparent than ever before.

The Nevada Republican wants Weather Prophet Irl Hicks to turn his professional

attention toward the war scare so as his predictions in that direction, as is the case with his meteorological forecasts, may be played with a copper, so to speak, and some idea of the future has in store for us be thus obtained.

The paper tells of a funny incident at Hopkins during the progress of a local election. Two prominent physicians entered the hall just in time to hear a chorus which was rendering a duck song cry out "quack! quack! quack!" The quack smile on the part of the audience was distinctly audible.

The two colonels who are up against each other in Howard county for the Democratic nomination for the state senatorship are even, though the colonel of the name of R. C. Clark being the son of General Clark, of Confederate fame, and Stephen Cooper a descendant of the name for whom Cooper county was named.

St. Joseph's public library numbers among its quite numerous valuable volumes several recent issues of the "Columbia," the use of the blind, the New York point system so as to be easily read through the finger tips. The list includes the Old and New Testaments, the Bible, the Pilgrim's Progress, as well as some magazines printed for sightless readers.

The report as to Senator Cockrell's failing health is denied. The venerable dispenser of government garden sass is said still to have a steadiness of movement and an accuracy of aim in handling and sorting the packages of cabbage and marionette seeds that are at once the envy and dismay of his younger colleagues, and betoken his retention for many a day of his pristine vigor and activity in the low bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoop skirts.

During the civil war the women's organizations of the Northern states alone raised \$5,000,000 for the army and navy. Anything in this line, of course, is not sufficiently imbued with the spirit of modernity to be feasible in the present instance, but if it were necessary for women to raise money in this way, it is possible that the demand could be easily met by Delmar entertainments, amateur theatricals or bicycle tournaments. There is also a possible opening for the young woman anxious to win time and a name for herself in the possible commander-in-chiefship of a bloomer brigade.

The accrediting of the founding of the national W. C. T. U. to the late Frances E. Willard, has made the public better acquainted with the name of this literary, Christian and social engager. There are her trophies of love and life; all else is contingent and gratuitous for humanity's sake. Graduated from a Pennsylvania college, her scholarship powers were recognized by two unusual literary degrees from Pennsylvania colleges in 1882—Ph. D. and LL. D., being the second woman who was honored with the latter title. Dr. Willard, of York, Pa., was the first. By the earnest solicitation of a committee of gentlemen in Greenburgh, Pa., she was introduced to the public as a lecturer on national topics in Music Hall, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1878-79. She delivered two lectures which she was asked to repeat in the same city within ten days. This brought in many calls, and her lectureship was inaugurated. Becoming identified with the temperance cause, she was chosen for temperance work for six or seven years, being the only woman on the public platform in Ohio, and being called abroad and in extensive circuit. She was chief of the order of the W. C. T. U. in the executive board seventeen years, during which time she lectured in the principal cities of nineteen states.

From 1888 to 1895 she was editor of the national W. C. T. U. Alliance, O., and everywhere, by her presence, her speeches, her conversation and her pen, she held woman's equal position in professional and business life essentially natural and unobscured.

In the spring of 1889 Mrs. Brown agreed to go into the organization of the Prohibition party movement on the condition that it should stand for woman's full suffrage. She held her equal position in every respect, speaking, writing, presiding, serving as secretary in great conventions, in everything promoting the party until 1897 at Pittsburgh, when the party adopted the single plank, and Mrs. Brown stepped out of the organization.

"Ojo San" is the story of the daughter of a Japanese noble, written by Onoto Watanna for the March number of the American Home Journal, published at Chicago. Yuriko, the heroine, is a girl of seven big brothers. She had been given her own way since childhood. She had played with the children of peasants—an uncommon practice among noblemen's daughters, and as a result Yuriko had become a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama, a man of noble birth, who wished to marry Yuriko. Then Yuriko, to her sorrow, discovered that the child not only was not a noble, but was a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama. Yuriko pleads her case before her unsuccessful lover and he is forgiving even to the extent of adopting the girl as his own daughter.

"Ojo San" is interesting as the work of a young Japanese girl who is temporarily staying in this country. The story is a simple one, and is expressed in direct, childlike language. Throughout there is a naive freshness something of which may, perhaps, be caught from this last sentence of the story: "Yuriko became a very big woman in Kyushu because the people were overjoyed at her kindness and benevolence and I think he and the seven big brothers said, 'Bless you, my children, just as you would do in America.'"

The President's Due.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

While the American people are now practically united in the demand that hostilities in Cuba must cease, and that the United States shall interfere to end the war, even at the cost of a war with Spain, they are divided as to the wisdom of the president's policy in not having already restored peace to Cuba. There is, however, no room for division as to the president's motives in following that policy.

He has clearly been free from any selfish political purpose merely to advance his own or his party's interests. There is no doubt that war was popular. It is believed both by the Republicans and the Democrats that it would greatly strengthen the Republican party, if it should not eliminate for a time the most formidable opposition.

Major McKinley was long looked upon as essentially a politician, but he seems to have risen above politics in his treatment of the Cuban question. There are many who believe that he has been actuated by no other motive than the desire to see the war so long, but there are few, if any, who believe that he has been actuated by no other motive than the desire to see the war so long.

He "Oh, George! what a lot of time we've lost."

Wanted Opportunity.

From Town Topics.

She—"How dare you kiss me, sir?" He—"Because I want to."

She—"How long have you loved me?" He—"Months."

She—"Oh, George! what a lot of time we've lost."

The Nevada Republican wants Weather Prophet Irl Hicks to turn his professional

FEMININE FACT AND FANCY.

The composer of the words of the song, "If Dreams Come True," is Miss Adeline Alice Humphrey, a Kansas girl, and a graduate of the state university.

"I met an especially charming woman the other day, who has just returned to America, her native land, after twenty years spent in Paris," says a writer in the Washington Post. "Contrary to the custom of most Americans who have lived abroad, she is exceedingly enthusiastic in her admiration of America and everything and everybody American. I asked what things had pleased her most. 'The women, first,' she said. 'They all look so respectable. The men, second. They are so broad-shouldered, and they look so trustworthy, and third, American table manners, for I think the well-bred American eats in a nicer way than anybody else on earth.'"

In the new woman perturbation of the day, it might be well to raise the question of woman's position in the possibly impending war. Ever since the Maine disaster occurred, the women of the United States have been receiving from women of other nations the services to the country. These few little lights on the question, however, because the applicant does not need any more, it is suggested that the nurse service should not be offered in any way in which they can be of use. In the event of war there would be a great demand for nurses, but even after filling this there would remain an unemployed army of patriotic women, especially if the same principle of selecting the nurses prevailed as during the late rebellion. A circular distributed by the superintendent of nurses in 1881 read: "No women under 30 need apply. All nurses are required to be very plain looking women. Their dresses must be either brown or black, with no bows, no curls or jewelry and no hoop skirts." During the civil war the women's organizations of the Northern states alone raised \$5,000,000 for the army and navy. Anything in this line, of course, is not sufficiently imbued with the spirit of modernity to be feasible in the present instance, but if it were necessary for women to raise money in this way, it is possible that the demand could be easily met by Delmar entertainments, amateur theatricals or bicycle tournaments. There is also a possible opening for the young woman anxious to win time and a name for herself in the possible commander-in-chiefship of a bloomer brigade.

The accrediting of the founding of the national W. C. T. U. to the late Frances E. Willard, has made the public better acquainted with the name of this literary, Christian and social engager. There are her trophies of love and life; all else is contingent and gratuitous for humanity's sake. Graduated from a Pennsylvania college, her scholarship powers were recognized by two unusual literary degrees from Pennsylvania colleges in 1882—Ph. D. and LL. D., being the second woman who was honored with the latter title. Dr. Willard, of York, Pa., was the first. By the earnest solicitation of a committee of gentlemen in Greenburgh, Pa., she was introduced to the public as a lecturer on national topics in Music Hall, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1878-79. She delivered two lectures which she was asked to repeat in the same city within ten days. This brought in many calls, and her lectureship was inaugurated. Becoming identified with the temperance cause, she was chosen for temperance work for six or seven years, being the only woman on the public platform in Ohio, and being called abroad and in extensive circuit. She was chief of the order of the W. C. T. U. in the executive board seventeen years, during which time she lectured in the principal cities of nineteen states.

From 1888 to 1895 she was editor of the national W. C. T. U. Alliance, O., and everywhere, by her presence, her speeches, her conversation and her pen, she held woman's equal position in professional and business life essentially natural and unobscured.

In the spring of 1889 Mrs. Brown agreed to go into the organization of the Prohibition party movement on the condition that it should stand for woman's full suffrage. She held her equal position in every respect, speaking, writing, presiding, serving as secretary in great conventions, in everything promoting the party until 1897 at Pittsburgh, when the party adopted the single plank, and Mrs. Brown stepped out of the organization.

"Ojo San" is the story of the daughter of a Japanese noble, written by Onoto Watanna for the March number of the American Home Journal, published at Chicago. Yuriko, the heroine, is a girl of seven big brothers. She had been given her own way since childhood. She had played with the children of peasants—an uncommon practice among noblemen's daughters, and as a result Yuriko had become a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama, a man of noble birth, who wished to marry Yuriko. Then Yuriko, to her sorrow, discovered that the child not only was not a noble, but was a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama. Yuriko pleads her case before her unsuccessful lover and he is forgiving even to the extent of adopting the girl as his own daughter.

"Ojo San" is interesting as the work of a young Japanese girl who is temporarily staying in this country. The story is a simple one, and is expressed in direct, childlike language. Throughout there is a naive freshness something of which may, perhaps, be caught from this last sentence of the story: "Yuriko became a very big woman in Kyushu because the people were overjoyed at her kindness and benevolence and I think he and the seven big brothers said, 'Bless you, my children, just as you would do in America.'"

The accrediting of the founding of the national W. C. T. U. to the late Frances E. Willard, has made the public better acquainted with the name of this literary, Christian and social engager. There are her trophies of love and life; all else is contingent and gratuitous for humanity's sake. Graduated from a Pennsylvania college, her scholarship powers were recognized by two unusual literary degrees from Pennsylvania colleges in 1882—Ph. D. and LL. D., being the second woman who was honored with the latter title. Dr. Willard, of York, Pa., was the first. By the earnest solicitation of a committee of gentlemen in Greenburgh, Pa., she was introduced to the public as a lecturer on national topics in Music Hall, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1878-79. She delivered two lectures which she was asked to repeat in the same city within ten days. This brought in many calls, and her lectureship was inaugurated. Becoming identified with the temperance cause, she was chosen for temperance work for six or seven years, being the only woman on the public platform in Ohio, and being called abroad and in extensive circuit. She was chief of the order of the W. C. T. U. in the executive board seventeen years, during which time she lectured in the principal cities of nineteen states.

From 1888 to 1895 she was editor of the national W. C. T. U. Alliance, O., and everywhere, by her presence, her speeches, her conversation and her pen, she held woman's equal position in professional and business life essentially natural and unobscured.

In the spring of 1889 Mrs. Brown agreed to go into the organization of the Prohibition party movement on the condition that it should stand for woman's full suffrage. She held her equal position in every respect, speaking, writing, presiding, serving as secretary in great conventions, in everything promoting the party until 1897 at Pittsburgh, when the party adopted the single plank, and Mrs. Brown stepped out of the organization.

"Ojo San" is the story of the daughter of a Japanese noble, written by Onoto Watanna for the March number of the American Home Journal, published at Chicago. Yuriko, the heroine, is a girl of seven big brothers. She had been given her own way since childhood. She had played with the children of peasants—an uncommon practice among noblemen's daughters, and as a result Yuriko had become a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama, a man of noble birth, who wished to marry Yuriko. Then Yuriko, to her sorrow, discovered that the child not only was not a noble, but was a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama. Yuriko pleads her case before her unsuccessful lover and he is forgiving even to the extent of adopting the girl as his own daughter.

"Ojo San" is interesting as the work of a young Japanese girl who is temporarily staying in this country. The story is a simple one, and is expressed in direct, childlike language. Throughout there is a naive freshness something of which may, perhaps, be caught from this last sentence of the story: "Yuriko became a very big woman in Kyushu because the people were overjoyed at her kindness and benevolence and I think he and the seven big brothers said, 'Bless you, my children, just as you would do in America.'"

The accrediting of the founding of the national W. C. T. U. to the late Frances E. Willard, has made the public better acquainted with the name of this literary, Christian and social engager. There are her trophies of love and life; all else is contingent and gratuitous for humanity's sake. Graduated from a Pennsylvania college, her scholarship powers were recognized by two unusual literary degrees from Pennsylvania colleges in 1882—Ph. D. and LL. D., being the second woman who was honored with the latter title. Dr. Willard, of York, Pa., was the first. By the earnest solicitation of a committee of gentlemen in Greenburgh, Pa., she was introduced to the public as a lecturer on national topics in Music Hall, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1878-79. She delivered two lectures which she was asked to repeat in the same city within ten days. This brought in many calls, and her lectureship was inaugurated. Becoming identified with the temperance cause, she was chosen for temperance work for six or seven years, being the only woman on the public platform in Ohio, and being called abroad and in extensive circuit. She was chief of the order of the W. C. T. U. in the executive board seventeen years, during which time she lectured in the principal cities of nineteen states.

From 1888 to 1895 she was editor of the national W. C. T. U. Alliance, O., and everywhere, by her presence, her speeches, her conversation and her pen, she held woman's equal position in professional and business life essentially natural and unobscured.

In the spring of 1889 Mrs. Brown agreed to go into the organization of the Prohibition party movement on the condition that it should stand for woman's full suffrage. She held her equal position in every respect, speaking, writing, presiding, serving as secretary in great conventions, in everything promoting the party until 1897 at Pittsburgh, when the party adopted the single plank, and Mrs. Brown stepped out of the organization.

"Ojo San" is the story of the daughter of a Japanese noble, written by Onoto Watanna for the March number of the American Home Journal, published at Chicago. Yuriko, the heroine, is a girl of seven big brothers. She had been given her own way since childhood. She had played with the children of peasants—an uncommon practice among noblemen's daughters, and as a result Yuriko had become a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama, a man of noble birth, who wished to marry Yuriko. Then Yuriko, to her sorrow, discovered that the child not only was not a noble, but was a professional matchmaker, appeared upon the scene and submitted to the brothers the proposal of Shimoda Otama. Yuriko pleads her case before her unsuccessful lover and he is forgiving even to the extent of adopting the girl as his own daughter.

"Ojo San" is interesting as the work of a young Japanese girl who is temporarily staying in this country. The story is a simple one, and is expressed in direct, childlike language. Throughout there is a naive freshness something of which may, perhaps, be caught from this last sentence of the story: "Yuriko became a very big woman in Kyushu because the people were overjoyed at her kindness and benevolence and I think he and the seven big brothers said, 'Bless you, my children, just as you would do in America.'"

The accrediting of the founding of the national W. C. T. U. to the late Frances E. Willard, has made the public better acquainted with the name of this literary, Christian and social engager. There are her trophies of love and life; all else is contingent and gratuitous for humanity's sake. Graduated from a Pennsylvania college, her scholarship powers were recognized by two unusual literary degrees from Pennsylvania colleges in 1882—Ph. D. and LL. D., being the second woman who was honored with the latter title. Dr. Willard, of York, Pa., was the first. By the earnest solicitation of a committee of gentlemen in Greenburgh, Pa., she was introduced to the public as a lecturer on national topics in Music Hall, Philadelphia, in the winter of 1878-79. She delivered two lectures which she was asked to repeat in the same city within ten days. This brought in many calls, and her lectureship was inaugurated. Becoming identified with the temperance cause, she was chosen for temperance work for six or seven years, being the only woman on the public platform in Ohio, and being called abroad and in extensive circuit. She was chief of the order of the W. C. T. U. in the executive board seventeen years, during which time she lectured in the principal cities of nineteen states